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turnover of office force is as serious a question as that of the field workers, and one needs little imagination to see what great cost to quality of work turnover in both these departments means.

### *Training*

Considerable interest was expressed in the course in Public Mental Health to be given this summer under Dr. Adler's direction by the Illinois Department of Public Welfare in co-operation with the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. An innovation in this course and one heartily approved is the placing of all field work in the Department of Public Welfare under the general and the special supervision of social workers employed by the department.

Several spoke of the need for installing in the social service student a sense of responsibility towards work. This is being done in the Pennsylvania school by shifting the emphasis in field work from time requirement to work unit requirement. Full responsibility for certain cases is given to advanced students, who are required to face emergencies (with advice) at any hour of the day or night, as are regular field workers.

### *Mental Hygiene*

Many of the papers on mental hygiene emphasized the importance of the case work method with the individual patient, and the value of individual studies to our methods of diagnosis and treatment. Nearly every paper also stressed the need for all-sided study of the individual—not over-emphasis upon psychometric tests. Another thought that recurred again and again on the subject of behavior is that the feeble-minded are not a homogeneous group and that in any practical social program we must recognize their differences.

One paper spoke of the industrial cost of the psychopathic employe, citing the case of a certain shifting employe, who, in the course of a few years, cost industry an amount far exceeding his earnings. The implication was that labor turnover should be regarded not merely as due to a desire for economic advantage, but frequently as due to personality difficulties.

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WINES' PUNISHMENT AND REFORMATION. Revised Edition by *Winthrop D. Lane*. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 466 pp.

This volume has its origin in a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Wines in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Dr. Wines revised his own book in 1910.

The present revision by Mr. Lane is most timely in the light of remarkable developments that have occurred in the science of criminology and the treatment of the offender. The text itself required no revision but instead needed to be supplemented.

The historical chapters of the 1910 edition, namely, the first eleven, have been retained in the new edition. The revision begins with the second part of Chapter XI on Criminal Anthropology. Four chapters have been discarded: one on the causes of crime, one on the theory of punishment, one on the prevention of crime and one on the outlook for the future. These omissions were made on the ground that the material was unessential or out of date.

The new material includes an explanation of the desirability and the field for the scientific study of the individual offender. This is followed by three divisions on the treatment of the offender, namely: before confinement, during confinement, and after release.

Experiments in so-called self-government forms of prison management and of the honor systems are set forth. Historical references tend to show that modern application of the theory of self-government are not wholly original. For instance, an attempt was made to try a modified self-government plan in the New York House of Refuge in 1824. A more ambitious try was also made in the Boston House of Reformation.

The last chapter is devoted to a discussion of further causes of crime and suggestions as to lines along which preventive activities might be pursued. The social importance of the home, the school, the church and the community in the solution and reduction of crime is emphasized.

The relation of alcoholism to crime and the probable benefit of prohibition have received the author's attention. He pleads for a more extensive application of eugenic principles in our efforts to reduce crime.

In speaking of the future the author very sanely does not put himself in the position of expecting the complete elimination of crime. The possibility of a big reduction is pointed out and will of course meet with general recognition and approval.

Dr. Wines has made a very valuable contribution, both for the experts and the casual reader, and Mr. Lane, who undertook a difficult task, requiring much labor and patience, has likewise made a similar contribution. Mr. Lane is to be commended for his efforts which bespeak thoroughness and an understanding of the problems involved. The volume is worth while to all.

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